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# THE YOUTH'S REALM

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF WHOLESOME LITERATURE  
FOR YOUNG AND OLD

PUBLISHED BY  
A. BULLARD & CO.

446 TREMONT ST.  
BOSTON : MASS.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 1902.

NO. 7.

## The Coming of The FOURTH

COPYRIGHT, 1902, BY E. L. SABIN By EDWIN L. SABIN

Bang! 'Tis four o'clock; the skies  
Are slowly turning red.  
Bang! Unclose, you sleepy eyes,  
In every sleepy head.  
Bang! The bouncing Fourth has come—  
List its loud harangue!  
Crackle—sputter—fizzle—bum!  
Bang! Bang! Bang!

Round the house our grimy boys  
Swell the fusillade.  
On the porch, where none annoys,  
Pops our dainty maid.  
Rear and front and left and right,  
Snap and boom and whang!  
Early morn till fading light,  
Bang! Bang! Bang!



Eve arrives and candles glare,  
Held by patient pa's.  
Bursting rockets fill the air—  
Likewise "oh's" and "ah's."  
Naught at last remains to do:  
Soothe with lard each pang,  
Then to dreams the whole night through  
Of bang! bang! bang!



## The Father of The FOURTH

THOMAS JEFFERSON,  
Framer of the  
Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, often styled the "Father of the Fourth of July," was born in Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va., April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. John Adams died the same day.

In youth he was rawboned and ungainly, in early manhood better looking and in later life became fairly handsome. Peale's portrait of him is noted.

Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, which was composed by himself and his four colleagues on the committee, Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston. The document was debated in Congress July 2, 3 and 4, and was only adopted then because the members had become weary from the long strain.



"Never in my life," wrote one of Jefferson's grandchildren, "did I see his countenance distorted by a single bad passion or unworthy feeling. To the contrary, it was impossible to look on his face without being struck with its benevolent, intellectual, cheerful and placid expression."



# The Fate of the Gun

A Fourth of July Incident . . .

Copyright, 1902, by  
Joseph A. Altsheler

By . . . .  
**JOSEPH A.  
ALTSHELER**

**T**HE sun sent down sheaves of fiery rays, and the soldiers behind either line of earthworks sought to shelter themselves alike from the burning heat and the bullets of the enemy. They did not

know which they dreaded the more.

"My, how hot it is!" said Helm, taking off his cap and wiping his forehead.

"Yes, but if you were to stick your head up above the earthwork there you'd find it a good deal hotter," said Willard.

"The Yankee sharpshooters, you mean," replied Helm. "There's a fellow over there a little bit to our right who never misses. He clipped off my finest lock of hair, the one my sweetheart at home used to say became me so well, and made a red streak right across the top of my head. Say, how that fellow can shoot!"

Helm puckered up his lips and emitted a low whistle of admiration. Then his eyes wandered to the dismantled gun lying midway between the lines, its wheels shot off, its caisson smashed to pieces, but its mighty bronze barrel intact and ready again for death and destruction if mounted once more.

"It's a pity we can't get that gun," said Helm. "Put new wheels on it, give it a caisson, and it would be a wonder."

"There's no doubt of it," said Willard, "but how to get it, that's the rub, and it's bothering us Johnnies just as much as it is the Yankees over there."

These two divisions of the hostile armies had been face to face for days, neither able to advance and both refusing to retreat. Three days before one side had run forward a great gun in a bold attempt to break through the line of the enemy, but the gun's squad was annihilated almost instantly by the rifle fire, and the gun itself was dismantled by the shells of a sheltered battery. The victors did not dare go forth to secure the splendid gun, knowing that they in their turn would be swept out of existence by hostile fire. So there it lay midway between them, neither side able to secure it and both coveting it with all the ardor of veterans.

Helm doffed his cap and wiped his hot face once more. "How the sun burns!" he repeated.

"So it does," said Willard, "but I believe they've gone to sleep over there in the Yankee lines."

"Gone to sleep! Gone to sleep!" exclaimed Helm scornfully. "You just stick your head above the earthwork and the sharpshooter down there a little to the right will show you whether or not they've gone to sleep."

"I've a good notion to do it," said Willard.

"See here now, Willard," exclaimed Helm. "Don't you be a fool! I know it's silly of me, but I value your worthless life. I don't want to lose a friend. How would you know, anyway, whether they are asleep or not if you got killed? If you are bent on it, why don't you put your cap on your ramrod and stick it just above the parapet? Then you'll see if our friend the sharp-

shooter isn't awake."

Willard lifted the cap on the ramrod a few inches above the earthwork, where it would look from the hostile line like a human head thrust up carelessly. Not a sound came from the northern earthwork. No rifle cracked; there was no flicker of smoke.

"They're asleep," repeated Willard, "and I'll prove it. Here goes my real head!"

He thrust his face above the earthwork and stood there staring at the northern lines. He was in plain view—brow, eyes, every feature. Usually at such a sight the whole northern earthwork would have flamed into fire with the zeal of the sharpshooters. Now the dead silence of the morning was unbroken. Not a rifle muzzle was thrust into view.

Helm was amazed. "What does it mean, Billy?" he said to Willard.

The low, mellow note of a trumpet came from the northern lines. It was a signal, a musical note breathing of peace, and its soft echoes floated far away, repeating themselves among the sunny hills.

"They want to talk to us!" exclaimed Helm. "I wonder what's up."

The soft note of the trumpet came again, and then an officer in the uniform of a colonel appeared on the northern earthwork, waving a small white flag. A southern colonel rose up near Helm and Willard to respond and lifted a signal to advance.

The northerner leaped down boldly and came across the open space between the two lines that had been aptly named "The Plain of Death." As he advanced he passed the fallen gun, halted there a moment, stroked the polished barrel and then walked on.

After the first signal both earthworks were lined with hundreds of heads. They popped up suddenly, and every pair of eyes gazed curiously at the northern colonel who walked so lightly across "The Plain of Death," and on all their heads the sun blazed down.

"A fine fellow," said Helm to Willard, nodding toward the northern colonel who had crossed "The Plain of Death," the southern colonel advancing to meet him. They saluted politely, and the southern colonel stood waiting and inquiringly. The northerner looked up at the long row of sunburned faces regarding him with so much curiosity and smiled. The men grinned back.

"Do you boys know what day this is?" he asked.

"I know it's a mighty hot day, and that's all I do know," replied the southern colonel. "The last date I remember was the 14th of May, and I've lost all track of time since then; can't catch up to save me."

"We're better off than you are," said the northerner. "We've got an almanac in our camp, and one of our men got to looking at it last night. He made an important discovery. Say, can't you guess what day this is?"

"Not if my life was at stake."

"Well, it's the Fourth of July."

A low whistle ran along the line of the southern earthwork.

"Yes, it's the Fourth of July," re-

peated the northerner, "and, whether you succeed in going out of the Union or whether we succeed in keeping you in, the Fourth of July was for both of us, and it will still be for both of us. It's where we both got our start, and we can never change that, can we?"

"I reckon you're right," said the southerner.

"I reckon I am," said the northerner, "and, it being the Fourth of July and such a hot day, too, I thought we might as well skip the fighting until tomorrow and just make a sort of Fourth of July picnic of it."

"I reckon you're right," said the southerner again.

"I reckon I am," said the northerner, "and, while we're about it, why not do the thing up brown and have some sort of a celebration—fireworks, for instance?"

"I don't know how to have fireworks unless we take to shooting at each other again," said the southerner grimly.

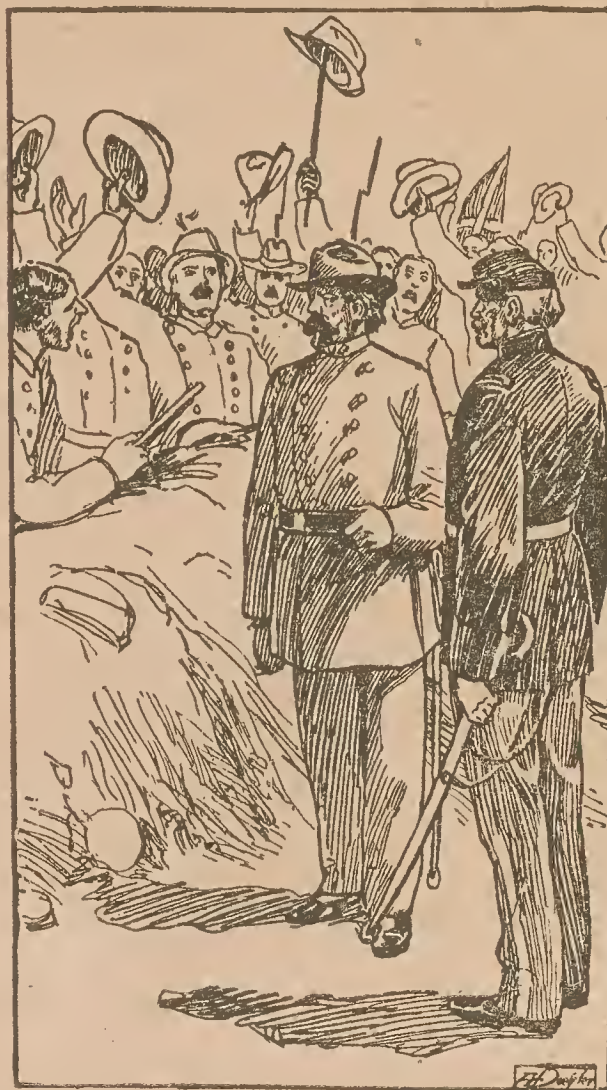
"Oh, no," replied the northerner; "there's a much better way than that." He turned and waved his hand toward the center of "The Plain of Death." "You see the gun lying there? Well, you are not able to take it."

"Nor are you."

"Exactly. That is why I speak of the gun. A good many lives have been lost by both of us in the effort to take that gun, and if it stays there more will be lost. It's no use to anybody there, and still nobody can take it away. Now, I propose that we cram that barrel full of everything, including a good lot of powder, set a fuse and let her rip. It will be the biggest Fourth of July bomb ever set off, and it will save both of us a lot of hard fighting that can't profit either. What do you say?"

Before the southern colonel could reply a wild cheer rose from the southern earthwork. The men had heard, and they approved. The southerner smiled. "Good enough," he said. "Let the boys have their fun, and we'll share it."

The signals were hoisted, and in an instant "The Plain of Death" was covered with ragged men in blue and ragged men in gray, pushing and shoving like boys, exchanging jokes and com-



A WILD CHEER ROSE FROM THE SOUTHERN EARTHWORKS.

paring notes. Then they rolled that cannon up into the most conspicuous place and stuffed its mighty throat to the very muzzle with inflammables and explosives, Helm and Willard working with the foremost.

Then the northern colonel set the fuse and the southern colonel shouted, "Scatter, boys, for your lives!" and they raced toward the earthworks for

shelter. The southern colonel, standing erect, took off his cap, whirled it around his head and shouted: "Now, boys, all together! Hip! Hip! Hurrah for the Fourth of July!"

The mighty cheer swelled from hundreds of throats in both earthworks, and when it died an intense stillness settled over "The Plain of Death." The slow burning fuse was near its end.

The next instant a sheet of flame shot up, the mighty mass of metal seemed to leap into the air, the earth shook with a terrific explosion, and the greatest Fourth of July bomb ever set off had been exploded!

## LIBERTY'S Great Day and Its Celebration

By EDWARD DOUGLAS

**W**HILE we are engaged in the pursuit of the bashful dollar Independence day stands just now beckoning to us with open hands to lay aside the implements of toil and join with her in celebrating the nation's birthday. She beckons to us with open hands because she is not absolutely certain whether she will have any hands to beckon with after July 4 or not. That is one great thing about the glorious Fourth. When a man begins dodging skyrocket and cannon crackers, he does not know whether he is going to fight fire only a few hours or if that kind of exercise is to continue through eternity or even longer.

It is meet, however, that annually we should take cannon firecrackers and our lives in our hands and help in doing more or less thunderous honor to the brave mortals who have died for their country. There are many such martyrs on the altar of liberty. One will find long lists of them in the newspapers of July 5 of each year. It is grand to think of a man spilling a few handfuls of gunpowder around and then laying down a cigar stub and his life together. It is magnificent to imagine the sensations of a man sitting down on a cannon firecracker when he doesn't know it is loaded. It is sublime to picture the valor of the brave citizens of the country who hold explosives in their teeth and blast out their molars. How inspiring to remember the thousands who play with dynamite and torpedoes and perish gloriously for the republic!

China is not looked upon as a great world power. In fact, the nations look upon her as sort of easy cinch, and when they get short of funds they grab a piece of China—a plate or a vegetable dish or anything near by they can get their hands on—and if China "sass-es" back they just walk over her a few times, yank her up on her feet, tap her on her shoulder and say, "Indemnity, please."

And yet China, despised as a fighter and prized as a good thing, has slain her thousands—yea, her tens of thousands—for she invented the cannon cracker. She wrapped it up in red and white tissue paper and sprinkled gold dust over it until it looked harmless and innocent and sent it out seeking whom it could devour and disintegrate. It was shipped in shiploads to these United States, and on each July 4 while the orators are telling how these great commonwealths are being knit closer and closer together until they are almost as perfectly organized as a trust the cannon cracker is engaged in tearing these United States and the inhab-



itants thereof asunder. This method is more sure and cheaper than killing people on the banks of the Yangtse-kiang far away.

There are other days which learned men tell us are each the longest day in the year, including the day before the circus, but for a really long day July 4 is entitled to consideration as a possibility. July 4 starts in at 12 p. m. and keeps up pretty steadily until 12 p. m. again. At about 12 p. m. July 3 some patriotic young men in the neighborhood will put a cannon firecracker under your window or playfully toss a small volcano called a torpedo into your room, and after that sleep is as hard to get as a job spending money for somebody. You may put pillows in your ears and burrow under the covers, but the glorious Fourth has arrived and the air is full of patriotism and gunpowder. The best thing you can do is to get up and make it interesting for any somnolent neighbor you may have who has not heard July 4 coming in.

## Old World Soldiers And July Fourth

By JONATHAN JOYCE

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FIVE of the brilliant soldiers of the old world who drew their swords to battle for American independence especially deserve to be remembered on the Fourth of July. Two of the number were Frenchmen, Lafayette and Rochambeau; two Poles, Kosciusko and Pulaski, and one, Steuben, a German of the Germans. Lafayette, young, impulsive and brave, is perhaps the hero of them all in a romantic sense. He captivated the American fancy by his noble bearing and his unshrinking devotion. Without him France would probably never have become the ally of the patriots; without him Rochambeau would not have led a French army on American battlefields, and but for his influence in Paris Steuben would not have been enlisted in the fight for human liberty on American soil. As an aid on the staff



THEY FOUGHT FOR LIBERTY IN AMERICA. of Washington, Lafayette showed such gallantry in battle, united with genius for doing the right thing, that he was given the command of troops. At Monmouth he saved the division first entrusted to the notorious Charles Lee from disaster and disgrace.

Returning to France, he succeeded in securing a land and naval force to serve as an auxiliary to Washington's

command in the colonies. The result was the dispatching of a French fleet under D'Estaing and 6,000 soldiers led by Rochambeau. Lafayette was given a special corps of light infantry made up of colonials. This body he led to Virginia to fight the traitor Arnold, who had gone over to England's side. By a junction with "Mad Anthony" Wayne Lafayette headed off the British invasion of the interior of Virginia and caused the retreat of Cornwallis to Yorktown, which he and his army never left except as prisoners to Washington and the gallant allies.

Rochambeau was with Washington all through the brilliant campaign which deceived Clinton, at New York, and enabled the allies to make a hasty march to Yorktown. With the French contingent Washington made a feint to attack New York from New Jersey, but instead slipped away to Virginia, hemming in Cornwallis on the north as Lafayette, with the help of a French force brought by Count de Saint-Simon in the ships of De Grasse, had done on the south. In the fighting at Yorktown Rochambeau and Saint-Simon led the French.

Baron Steuben was a Prussian of the land of Frederick the Great, who was a great admirer of Washington. He did not call himself a German in the sense of today, but a Prussian. The Teutons in the service of King George during the revolution were the subjects of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel and had been hired out at so much per head to fight wherever ordered. After fighting gallantly in the wars of Frederick the Great, Steuben was retired upon a princely income from the realm. He was a splendid military disciplinarian, and while visiting Paris in 1777 the French secretary of war enlisted his sympathies with the American patriots. He offered his services to congress in 1778, saying that he had given up an honorable title and lucrative rank at home and desired to serve in the defense of human rights and liberties as a volunteer without reward in riches or honor. If his labors were satisfactory and the Revolution a success, he asked that the government refund the income he had sacrificed and compensate him for his services. He remained to the end of the war the drillmaster and inspector of the American army.

Of the two Polish allies, Kosciusko and Pulaski, Kosciusko came before Washington in 1776 as a volunteer and in answer to the question, "What can you do?" simply said, "Try me!" General Gates, the American commander at Saratoga, said that the noble Pole was the best engineer he ever saw, and the fact that Kosciusko laid out the lines which baffled Burgoyne is evidence that the compliment was no idle one. Kosciusko also planned the defenses of West Point, on the Hudson; served as one of Washington's adjutants, and fought under Nathanael Greene in the Carolinas.

Like his compatriot Kosciusko, Count Casimir Pulaski had fought for freedom in Poland, and there was a price on his head when he left France at the instigation of Ben Franklin, in 1777, to offer his sword to Washington. After a brilliant exploit with Washington's bodyguard at the battle of Brandywine he was appointed brigadier general. His corps of lancers became famous under the name "Pulaski's legion." After various adventures in the north Pulaski joined the army of Lincoln in the south and finally received a mortal wound while commanding the American cavalry at Savannah.

JONATHAN JOYCE.

### A Fourth of July Borrow.

Mrs. Jones thought the limit had been reached when the Smith family had asked to borrow her eyeglasses, but it

hadn't. On Fourth of July morning Mrs. Smith's little boy came over to the Jones house and asked:

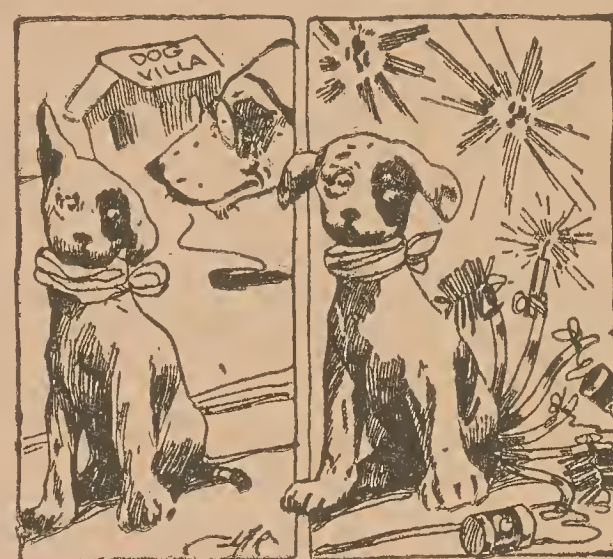
"Mrs. Jones, my ma wants to know if you'll loan us some firecrackers and if we can shoot them off on your steps, 'cause ours have just been painted?"

### Plenty of Patriotism.

First Westerner—Much patriotism in Injun Creek on the Fourth of July?

Second Westerner—Much patriotism? Say, pardner, even the hoss thief that we lynched was howlin' fur liberty!

### Handy, but Dangerous.



"I wish I had six tails, ma," said the pup, "because they're so handy to brush off the flies."

"You'll wish you hadn't any after you've seen your first Fourth of July," dryly replied his mother.

### A ROUGH DIAMOND.

The Big Hearted Little Bootblack Who Did the Job For Jimmy.

A New York merchant called to a little bootblack to give him a shine. The little fellow came rather slowly for one of his guild and planted his box down under the merchant's foot. Before he could get his brushes out another large boy ran up and, calmly pushing the little one aside, said:

"Here, you go sit down, Jimmy."

The merchant at once became indignant at what he took to be a piece of outrageous bullying and sharply told the newcomer to clear out.

"Oh, dat's all right, boss," was the reply. "I'm only going to do it for him. You see, he's been sick in the hospital for more than a month and can't do much work yet, so us boys all turn in and give him a lift when we can."

"Is that so, Jimmy?" asked the merchant, turning to the smaller boy.

"Yes, sir," wearily answered the boy, and as he looked up the pallid, pinched face could be discerned even through the grime that covered it. "He'll do it for me if you'll let him."

"Certainly. Go ahead." And as the bootblack plied the brush the merchant plied him with questions. "You say that all the boys help him in this way?"

"Yes, sir. When they ain't got no job themselves and Jimmy gets one they turns in and helps him."

"What percentage do you charge him on each job?"

"Hey?" queried the boy. "Don't know what you mean."

"I mean what part of the money do you give Jimmy, and how much do you keep?"

"Bet your life I don't keep none! I ain't such a sneak!"

"You give it all to him?"

"Yes, I do. All the boys give up what they get on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking it on a sick boy!"

The shine being completed, the merchant handed the urchin a quarter, saying:

"I guess you're a pretty good fellow, so you keep a dime, and give the rest to Jimmy."

"Can't do it, sir. It's his customer. Here you be, Jim."

He threw him the coin and was off like a shot after a customer for himself—a veritable rough diamond. There are many such lads, with warm and generous hearts under their ragged coats.—Presbyterian.

### A Novel Game.

Here's a game that is enjoyed by every one who plays it: Make two cornucopias of fairly stiff paper, leaving the small ends large enough to pass pieces of twine through. Take two pieces of string and slip each piece through one cornucopia, stretching them two feet apart as tight as you can across the room, fastening the ends to either wall.

The strings should be high enough from the ground to enable you to blow into the cornucopia. The object of the game is for two people to stand at the end of the strings and blow into the large openings of the cornucopias and see which can get one across the room first.

It takes a person with a good pair of lungs to send one the length of the string in one blow.

### Too Sleepy to Love.

Marion's big brother was going to get home early that morning from a long absence, and all the family got up to welcome him. Marion was waked up two hours before the usual time and was very sleepy even after her bath and breakfast. When her brother came, she did her best, but could not conceal the yawns.

"Why, Marion," said her mother, "you are only half awake!"

"I know it," she answered. "If I had been whole awake, I wouldn't have got up."

"Then you don't love me," her brother said.

"Yes I do," she retorted, "but I can love you better when I'm not sleepy."

### How Could He Forget?

The little girl ran flying down the front steps and called out with an agonizing cry:

"Papa! Papa!"

Papa had started down town. He stopped and waited.

"What is it, Bessie?"

"I want to kiss you goodbye."

"Well, dear, why don't you kiss me?"

"I will," said the little girl, with trembling lip and quivering chin, "as soon as I can make the pucker!"—Exchange.



Hervey J. Skinner of Philadelphia has recently spoken a word for a great American industry that is little heard of by most people—the manufacture of chemicals, says the New York Tribune.

"I suppose it is a natural instinct to get as far away from a chemical factory as possible," Mr. Skinner said, "but they are very necessary institutions. The amount of 'heavy' chemicals used in this country in a year is something enormous. Sulphuric acid, for instance, is a product that is required in a hundred ways, from the manufacture of fertilizers to that of delicate drugs or very refined chemicals, and almost all the chemicals, except the rarer products, are manufactured in the United States. Some rare ones are imported from Germany. The technical schools are turning out every year more men fitted for the higher branches of the manufacture to meet the growing demands for the product."



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PUBLISHED BY

A. BULLARD & CO.,  
446 Tremont Street,  
BOSTON, - - MASS.

TERMS: 35c PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.  
SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper  
50c PER YEAR.

Entered at the post office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter Jan. 16, 1897.

ADVERTISING RATES  
10c per line, 90c per inch, 45c per 1-2 inch in advance. Forms close the 1st of preceding month.

WORTH-REPEATING SERIES  
NUMBER 1.

### PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable parts omitted.

(To Be Continued.)

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

##### HIS PA GETS MAD.

"I was down to the drug store this morning and saw your Ma buying a lot of court plaster, enough to make a shirt, I should think. What's she doing with so much court plaster?" asked the grocery man of the bad boy as he came in and pulled off his boots by the stove and emptied out a lot of snow that had collected as he walked through a drift.

"Oh, I guess she is going to patch Pa up so he will hold water. Pa's temper got him into the worst muss you ever see last night. If that museum was here now, they would hire Pa and exhibit him as the tattooed man. I tell you I have got too old to be mauled as though I was a kid, and any man who attacks me from this out wants to have his peace made with the insurance companies and know that his calling and election is sure, 'cause I am a bad man and don't you forget it." And the boy pulled on his boots and looked so cross and desperate that the grocery man asked him if he wouldn't try a little new cider.

"Good heavens!" said the grocery man as the boy swallowed the cider, and his face resumed its natural look, and the piratical frown disappeared with the cider. "You have not stabbed your father, have you? I have feared that one thing would bring on another with you and that you would yet be hung."

"Naw, I haven't stabbed him. It was another cat that stabbed him? You see, Pa wants me to do all the work around the house. The other day he bought a load of kindling wood and told me to carry it into the basement. I have not been educated up to kindling wood, and I didn't do it. When supper time came and Pa found that I had not carried in the kindling wood, he had a hot box, and he told me if that wood was not in when he came back from the lodge that he would warm my jacket.

"Well, I tried to hire some one to carry it in and got a man to promise to come in the morning and carry it in and take his pay in groceries, and I was going to buy the groceries here and have them charged to Pa. But that wouldn't help me out that night. I knew when Pa came home he would search for me, so I slept in the back hall on a cot. But I didn't want Pa to have all his trouble for nothing, so I borrowed an old tom cat that my chum's old maid aunt owns and put the cat in my bed. I thought if Pa came in my room after me and found that by his unkindness I had changed to a tom cat he would be sorry. That is the biggest cat

you ever see and the worst fighter in our ward. It isn't afraid of anything and can whip a Newfoundland dog quicker than you could put sand in a barrel of sugar. Well, about 11 o'clock I heard Pa tumble over the kindling wood, and I knew by the remark he made as the wood slid around under him that there was going to be a cat fight real quick. He came up to Ma's room and sounded Ma as to whether Henery had retired to his virtuous couch. Pa is awful sarcastic when he tries to be. I could hear him take off his clothes and hear him say as he picked up a trunk strap: 'I guess I will go up to his room and watch the smile on his face as he dreams of angels. I yearn to press him to my aching bosom.'

"I thought to myself mebbe you won't yearn so much directly. He come up stairs, and I could hear him breathing hard. I looked around the corner and could see he just had on his shirt and pants, and his suspenders were hanging down, and his bald head shone like a calcium light just before it explodes. Pa went in my room and up to the bed, and I could hear him say, 'Come out here and bring in that kindling wood or I will start a fire on your bare buttocks with this strap.' And then there was a yowling such as I never heard before, and Pa said, 'Blazes,' and the furniture in my room began to fall around and break. Oh, my! I think Pa took the tom cat right by the neck, the way he does me, and that left all the cat's feet free to get in their work. By the way the cat squawled, as though it was being choked, I know Pa had him by the neck. I suppose the cat thought Pa was a whole flock of Newfoundland dogs, and the cat had a record on dogs, and it kicked awful. Pa's shirt was no protection at all in a cat fight, and the cat just walked all around Pa's stomach, and Pa yelled, 'Police' and 'Fire' and 'Turn on the hose,' and he called Ma, and the cat yowled. If Pa had had the presence of mind enough to have dropped the cat or rolled it up in the mattress, it would have been all right, but a man always gets rattled in time of danger, and he held onto the cat and started down stairs yelling murder, and he met Ma coming up.

"I guess Ma's nightcap or something frightened the cat some more, 'cause he stabbed Ma on the nightshirt with one hind foot, and Ma said 'Mercy on us,' and she went back, and Pa stumbled on a hand sled that was on the stairs, and they all fell down, and the cat got away and went down in the coalbin and yowled all night. Pa and Ma went into their room, and I guess they anointed themselves with vaseline and Pond's ex-



"I knew Pa had him by the neck."

tract, and I went and got into bed, 'cause it was cold out in the hall, and the cat had warmed my bed as well as it had warmed Pa. It was all I could do to go to sleep with Pa and Ma talking all night, and this morning I came down the back stairs and haven't been to breakfast, 'cause I don't want to see Pa when he is vexed. You let the man that carries in the kindling wood have 6 shillings' worth of groceries and charge them to Pa. I have passed the kindling wood period in a boy's life and have arrived at the coal

period. I will carry in coal, but I draw the line at kindling wood."

"Well, you are a cruel, bad boy," said the grocery man as he went to the book and charged the 6 shillings.

"Oh, I don't know. I think Pa is cruel. A man who will take a poor kitty by the neck that hasn't done any harm and tries to chastise the poor thing with a trunk strap ought to be looked after by the humane society. And if it is cruel to take a cat by the neck how much more cruel is it to take a boy by the neck that had diphtheria only a few years ago and whose throat is tender. Say, I guess I will accept your invitation to take breakfast with you," and the boy cut off a piece of bologna and helped himself to the crackers, and while the grocery man was out shoveling off the snow from the sidewalk the boy filled his pockets with raisins and loaf sugar, and then went out to watch the man carry in his kindling wood.



The proper care of children, especially in winter, when the frequent changes in the weather make them especially liable to illness, is a subject of the utmost importance, says a writer in the Philadelphia North American.

All children, and especially those who are very young, bear cold very badly. Sudden changes of temperature are to be avoided, and especial care should be taken against the child remaining in a low temperature, for the reason that the body soon loses its heat, and as a result the vitality is lowered and the system liable to disease.

Short contact with cold air or water is injurious to infants, while prolonged exposure is of necessity even more so, especially when the air is damp as well as cold. Children under six years of age cannot stand a long walk in cold weather. They soon tire and then feel cold exceedingly. While in the air children passing from a sheltered to an exposed position, as in turning the corner of a street, may become chilled. On their coming into the house hot and excited from their play and removing their coats in a room that is only partially warm they catch more cold than the exposure of going out could possibly have caused.

A baby in arms often catches cold in a similar manner. Being closely muffled up on starting out, it comes back hot and perspiring and is then laid down asleep with its clothes removed on a cold cot in an insufficiently warmed room.

Plenty of sleep is of the utmost importance to all children. The temperature of the sleeping room should not be colder than 64 degrees nor warmer than 68 degrees. A healthy child from its birth to about its eighth month should sleep from 10 in the evening to about 5 in the morning and during the day as much as it can and the times of feeding, washing and dressing will allow. From this time until the child is at least two and a half years old it should be undressed and put to bed every day from noon until 2 o'clock, and about 7 it should go to bed for the night.

#### A Menace From Wall Paper.

The greatest danger to be apprehended when new wall paper is placed over old comes from a gas, deleterious to health, which is generated from old and decayed paste and size, dirt and smoke. Possibly the patients afflicted with contagious diseases have occupied some of these rooms, and the fact that the wall paper is still there, although hidden from sight beneath one or two more layers, may account for many outbreaks of contagious diseases.

#### An Illuminating Suggestion.

In illustration of the value of Edison's new storage battery, Franklin H. Head in a lecture recently delivered before the students of the College of Commerce and Administration at the University of Chicago suggested as a possibility of future illuminating methods the use of a belt of windmills to run dynamos for the storage of batteries with electricity. Such a series of windmills, he said, would be able to supply enough storage batteries with electricity to light a whole city continuously and perhaps to heat it also.

#### Bread Made of Pea Flour.

Something new in the way of a food product is pea flour, with which the war department has recently been making experiments. It will be placed on the market before long at a moderate price and seems likely to come into use to a considerable extent. This flour is intended to be mixed with wheat flour for making bread, and the claim is that it improves the flavor of the bread, which remains soft and moist for a much longer time than when wheat flour alone is employed.

Cats make the most careful toilet of any animals, excepting some of the opossums. Lions and tigers wash themselves like the cat, wetting the back, India rubberlike ball of the fore foot and the inner toe and passing to the face and behind the ears, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

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# THE PUZZLER

## No. 193.—Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 18 letters.  
My 1, 6, 3, 18, 2, 7, 16 was noted for bravery.  
My 17, 15, 9, 10, 14, 8, 12, a country to which my whole was once unpleasant.  
My 4, 11, 13, 17, 10, 5, a prominent factor in any rebellion.  
My whole is something of which Americans are proud.

## No. 194.—Double Acrostic.

The primals name an author, statesman and orator, the greatest critic of antiquity, as an orator second only to Demosthenes. The finals name a celebrated American engineer and inventor, who made an invention in navigation which revolutionized travel.

The first horizontal, of seven, a seaport of Wales. The second, of nine, a word signifying offhand; extempore. The third, of eight, a township of Orange county, N. Y., located on the Hudson. The fourth, of seven, an American orator and statesman. The fifth, of eight, a river of South America. The sixth, of seven, a bird esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

## No. 195.—Rhyme of an Ancient Mariner.

[Transposals.]  
Now, youngster, IS LENT to my lay,  
And prithe TINSEL be;  
You'll find to south of yonder bay  
Some LETS IN of the sea,  
Where hid are stores of wealth, they say,  
No LES TIN, trust to me.

STEL IN a crew of boatmen crack,  
Set off at close of day;  
Be LEST IN all nor caution lack,  
Be back ere morning's ray,  
And as thou NEST IL well thy sack  
With gold I'll ask my pay.

To ENLIST to that sailor man  
You'd think he spoke the truth,  
And hence in his surprising plan  
He did LENT is the youth;  
They gained the TINSEL, in they ran;  
'Twas all a dream forsooth!

## No. 196.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Side opposite to the wind. 3. A thicket of shrubs. 4. To urge on. 5. A letter.

## No. 197.—Border of Words.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆  
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆  
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆  
◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

1. Distribution. 2. Incumbrance. 3. Costly. 4. A flower. 5. A river in Germany. 6. Like ebony. 7. A river in Egypt. 8. Departure. 9. An instrument.

## No. 198.—A Popular Maxim.



What popular maxim is here illustrated?

## No. 199.—Imbedded Square.

○ ○ ○ ○ . . . .  
○ ○ ○ ○ . . . .  
○ ○ \* \* \* \* . . . .  
○ ○ \* \* \* \* . . . .  
. . \* \* \* \* ○ ○  
. . \* \* \* \* ○ ○  
. . . . ○ ○ ○ ○  
. . . . ○ ○ ○ ○

I.—Upper left hand square: 1. A list. 2. A wind instrument. 3. Solitary. 4. A sly

expression.

II.—Upper right hand square: 1. A fish. 2. A small quadruped. 3. Placed in a line. 4. Information.

III.—Central square: 1. Close at hand. 2. A sea eagle. 3. A feminine name. 4. A measure of paper.

IV.—Lower left hand square: 1. Part of a cereal. 2. Uncommon. 3. Artifices. 4. A habitation.

V.—Lower right hand square: 1. An appellation. 2. In the middle. 3. A very small portion. 4. A place of happiness.

## No. 200.—Metagram.

1. A press for smoothing linen. 2. Hard to untie. 3. Worn on the wrist. 4. To hang loose. 5. Contention.

## No. 201.—Geographical Anagrams.

Real, don—A group of islands in the Pacific ocean.

Dare, men—A river in Asia Minor.

Angels, E—A river in the southwest of Africa. It is much infested with crocodiles.

Lay on pies—A name given to many groups of islands scattered over the Pacific ocean.

I, as a man, T—A large division of Australia.

## To Thinkers.

Mrs. Fijit—You think you know what I am thinking about.

Mr. Fijit—Eh?

Mrs. Fijit—Yes; you're thinking that I'm thinking that you don't know.

## A Literary Conundrum.

Always youthful, as you see,  
But, between you and me,  
He was never much of a chickadee.  
Answer.—Young.

## Key to the Puzzler.

No. 186.—Triangle: 1. Canter. 2. Aloud. 3. Noon. 4. Tun. 5. Ed. 6. R.

No. 187.—Illustrated Central Acrostic: Centrals—Washington. 1. Brownie. 2. Minaret. 3. Thistle. 4. Fishers. 5. Monitor. 6. Grenade. 7. Dragons. 8. Centaur. 9. Monocle. 10. Pennant.

No. 188.—Patriotic Enigma: Fourth of July.

No. 189.—Diagonal: Liberty. Cross-words—1. Legion. 2. Militant. 3. Liberal. 4. Never. 5. Lever. 6. Fluently. 7. Mimicry.

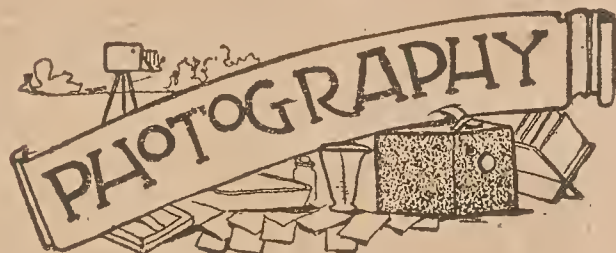
No. 190.—Novel Puzzle: Letter V. Primals and finals—Vacation. 1. Vacation. 2. Adagio. 3. Cali. 4. At.

No. 191.—Riddlemere: Skyrocket.

No. 192.—Musical Instruments: 1. Drum. 2. Organ. 3. Horn. 4. Bugle.

## Nervodine.

"Nervodine" is a new local anæsthetic obtained from an Indian plant called "gasu basu" and has recently been submitted to careful examination by some Hungarian dentists. The anæsthetic action of this substance was discovered by a dentist in Fiume—Dr. D. Dalma—who tried the effect of gasu basu in cases of painful pulpitis and recommended it as a powerful agent which might replace arsenic in the treatment of that condition.



A. Hyatt Verrill, a graduate of Yale and son of Professor Addison E. Verrill, has discovered a process of photographing in brilliant colors. The discoverer calls it an autochromatic process. It is photochemical entirely, but its exact nature is not made known, nor is anything divulged by Mr. Verrill except that his discovery is a distinct invention and a decided advance in photography.

He has experimented for several years, but only recently met with success. He is still at work perfecting his discovery because in the instance of a few colors he has not yet fully attained a wholly satisfactory result. Particularly is this true of bright red colors. Patent rights have not yet been obtain-

ed, which is another reason for secrecy. Professor Verrill recently displayed five photographs, the first made by the process, which his son presented to him a few days before as a birthday gift.

In time Mr. Verrill will make a public scientific display. Three of his pictures are of fishes, the first showing black, yellow and green. The second shows very small variations in tints and delicate shadings. In the third photograph as many shades are shown as in mother of pearl. One Bermuda landscape scene shows the old Walsingham palace, famed in connection with Tom Moore. This is Mr. Verrill's most beautiful work.

## Finding Our Center of Gravity.

Dr. W. G. Anderson, experimental director in the Yale gymnasium, has invented a "muscle bed" to measure the flow of blood through the muscles. By this machine it is possible to study the center of gravity in the horizontal human body and to ascertain its rise and fall.

## Nutritment of Sago.

One acre of the sago palm, which is one of India's valuable products, gives nourishment equal to 163 acres of wheat.

## Herbivorous Flesh Eaters.

According to Stockwell, the cattle of the Lake Huron region often eat flesh which has been applied to the fields as a fertilizer. Fish eating is not uncommon among horses, particularly Shetland ponies. A herd of 190 of them, when taken to America recently, had to be "pastured" for a time on the beach to satisfy their craving for fish and seaweed. They were gradually weaned and accustomed to the usual fare of horses, but they retained their liking for fish and transmitted it to their descendants.

## Lethal Chamber For Dogs.

A lethal chamber for the destruction of lost dogs has been provided for the Paris pound. Thirty condemned dogs are placed in a cage, which is rolled on to a platform which by hydraulic force sinks about six feet into the earth and is hermetically closed. Carbonic acid gas is turned on, and in the space of forty seconds every dog dies without a struggle. By the old system—the use of common gas—the dogs suffered for sometimes two and three minutes.

## World's Greatest Iron Range.

Dr. C. K. Leith, who is preparing a monograph on the great Mesabi iron range of Minnesota for the United States geological survey, says that the rapid development of this range since its discovery ten years ago has in itself been sufficient to give American steel manufacturers the advantage in foreign markets. It is the greatest iron range known in the world.

## Wild Pigeons Dying Out.

In making a group collection of wild pigeons recently for the American Museum of Natural History the surprising fact was developed that this species, which within the past fifty years has been regarded as one of the most abundant of our native birds, has become so rare not only in nature, but in collection, that specimens of it are almost unobtainable.

## Artificial Marble.

Imitation marble is obtained by mixing oxide of magnesium with chloride of magnesium, the former being obtained by burning the mineral called "magnesite" and the latter by treating the oxide with hydrochloric acid. Artificial marble is also produced from ordinary plaster of paris hardened by an admixture of borax and certain other ingredients and agreeably colored with mineral oxides. For this purpose the oxides of iron and copper are sometimes employed.

Written for THE YOUTH'S REALM.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."—Genesis III. 19

"Antior omnia Vincit."

O 'twould be grand if it could;

But 'tis impossible, since it

Reckons that all will be good.

"Labor omnia vincit."

That's the true rallying cry;

Under that blazon marching,

Labor, we must, till we die.

H. K. W.

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# The STAMP-REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE  
LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD



## NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.



THE postponement of the coronation of Edward the VII. to the 1st of September, owing to the surgical operation which was performed on the king, may delay the appearance of further issues of king's-head stamps.

William Stamps Cherry is the odd name of a writer who contributes to the popular magazines.

The opening chapter of the long-expected article on "How to Make Money in the Stamp Business" will commence with the August REALM.

Owing to the large stamp gatherings which will be held in Denver, from the 6th to the 9th of August, and attended by the Phil. Sons of America, the Nebraska and Kansas societies and other organizations, rail-road fares to Colorado will be reduced next month.

A party presumably in need of the cash has written a book on "How I Made a Fortune on the Pan-American Stamps."

Tasmania will be the next country to put

out a King's-head issue.

As will be seen by our catalogue for this month, the price of the 1896 issue of Ecuador has dropped considerably. The entire set sold a few months ago for \$1.25 and to-day can be bought for 40c.

As will be seen by this month's catalogue, the stamps of the Danish West Indies have advanced in price since the 1902 catalogue appeared. The older issues are often found on letters with United States stamps in addition, because at first the native stamps were only good for postage upon the islands.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. has a philatelic club composed of enthusiastic young collectors who are working hard to make the society a success. Meetings and exhibitions were held about once a week during the winter and spring.

Mail orders for unused stamps sent to the postmaster of the Danish West Indies will not be filled and the cash will be returned. To obtain a supply of the current surcharges one of our local dealers made a trip to the islands recently bringing back with him many dollars' worth of these stamps and other West India specimens.

We are giving away  
**500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE TO EACH PERSON.** Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

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## THE MARKET

A PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS

OF ALL NATIONS. COMPLETE TO THE DATE OF GOING TO PRESS.  
WRITTEN FOR THE REALM. TO BE CONTINUED.

First column of prices is for new stamps, 2nd for used. When two or more stamps are listed on one line the price to the right is for each stamp.

### CURACAO CONTINUED

Unpaid. Type of unpaid stamps of Netherlands. Color, green. 1889; 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50  
1892-8; 2½c, 5c, green  
10c, 12½c, 15c, green  
20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c

### CYPRUS

1880; above surchgd. on stamps of Gt. Brit'n.  
½p rose, 30 paras red  
1p red, 2½p claret  
4p green, 6p gray, 15 green  
Extra surch. "HALF PENNY" on 1p red

1882-4; ½pi green  
1 pi rose  
2 pi blue  
4 pi green, 6 pi gray  
12 pi brown orange  
½ surch. on ½ pi grn  
30 pa on 1 pi rose

1894; same, bicolored; ½ pi grn & red  
1 pi rose & blue, 30 pa violt & grn, 2 pi  
4 pi, 6pi, 9pi, 12pi, 18pi, 45pi

4 o blue & slate, 8 o red & slate  
5 o blue & rose  
12 o lake & slate, 16 o brown & slate  
20 o gray & carmine, 25 o green & gray  
50 o violet & brown, 100 o orange & gray  
1885-1901.  
5 o green  
10 o carmine  
20 o blue  
24 o brown



### Official; 1871-99.

2s blue  
4s carmine  
16s green  
3 o violet  
4 o blue, 8 o carmine  
32 o green

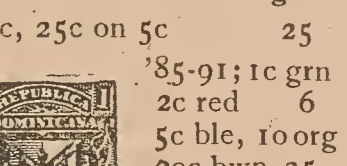
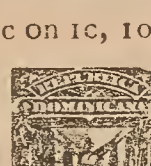
### DOMINICA

1874-90; ½p bistre  
½p green  
1p violet  
1p carmine  
2½p red brown  
2½p ultramarine  
4p green or gray  
6p green or orange, 1S  
½p on half of 1p, 1p on 6p green  
½p on 6p, 1p on 1S



1862-5; 1st cut; ½r rose or green  
1r deep green or straw paper  
'66-73; 2nd cut; ½r or 1r black on paper of various colors  
1879; 3rd cut; ½r violet, 1r red

1880; 1c grn, 2c red  
5c ble, 10 rose, 25c vlt  
20c brown, 50c orange  
75c light ble, 1P gold  
1883; above have been surchd. with value in new currency, the most common being:  
5c on 1c, 10c on 2c, 25c on 5c  
'85-91; 1c grn  
2c red  
5c ble, 10 org  
20c bwn  
50c, 1P, 2P  
1895; 2nd cut.  
1c green  
2c org, used 3c  
5c ble, 10c orange



1862-5; 1st cut; ½r rose or green  
1r deep green or straw paper  
'66-73; 2nd cut; ½r or 1r black on paper of various colors  
1879; 3rd cut; ½r violet, 1r red  
1880; 1c grn, 2c red  
5c ble, 10 rose, 25c vlt  
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5c on 1c, 10c on 2c, 25c on 5c  
'85-91; 1c grn  
2c red  
5c ble, 10 org  
20c bwn  
50c, 1P, 2P  
1895; 2nd cut.  
1c green  
2c org, used 3c  
5c ble, 10c orange

1899-1900. Various designs; ¼c, ½c  
1c violet  
1c grn, 2c red  
5c blue, 10c org  
20c brown  
50c grn, 1P, 2P



1900; ¼c dark blue, ½c rose  
1c olive green, 2c deep green  
5c red brown, 10c orange  
20c lilac, 50c black, 1P brown  
1901; 2nd of above two cuts; ½c  
1901; ½c red & blk  
1c green & black  
2c "  
5c brown & "  
10c orange & black  
20c, 50c

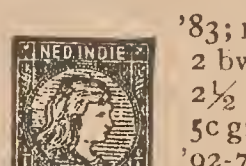


Official; barracks in centre; 2, 5, 10, 20c

Unpaid Letter; 5c "T" in each corner

### DUTCH INDIES

1864-8; head facing front; 10c lake  
1870-86; 1c grn, 2c bwn  
2½c org, 30c grn, 2G50c  
5c green, 12½c gray  
10c orange brown  
15c bistre  
20c ultramarine, 25c violt  
50c carmine  
'83; 1c grn  
2 bwn, 3 lilc  
2½c ylw, 5 ble  
5c green  
'92-7; 2nd cut.  
10c brwn  
12½, 30 grn  
15c bistre, 20 ultramarine, 25 violet, 50 red  
2G50c orange brown & ultramarine



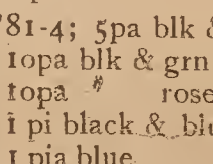
1809-1900; 10c lilac  
12½c blue, 15c brown  
20c grn, 25 red & ble, 50 grn  
2½c brown lilac  
1902; oblong; ½c violet  
1c olive, 2c brown  
2½c green, 3c org, 5c rose

Unpaid; type of unpaid stps. of Netherlands.  
1874-6; 5c ochre  
10c green, 15c ochre, 20c green  
1882-88; color, carmine; 2½, 5, 20c

10c, 15c used 15c.  
1893-8; color, carmine; 10c, 15c, 30c  
20c

### EASTERN ROUMELIA

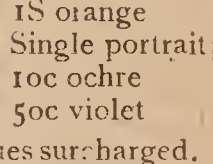
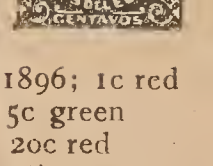
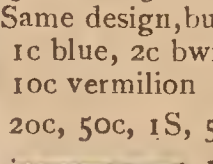
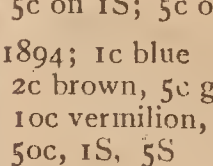
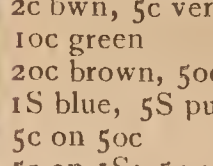
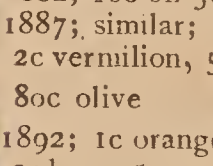
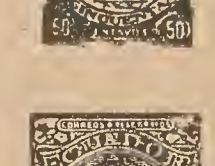
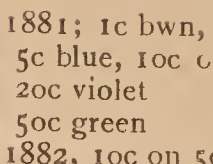
1881; "RO" on Turkish stps.; ½ pi  
10 pa, 20 pa, 2 pi, 5 pi  
"Roumelie Orientale" on stps. of Turkey.  
10 pa, 20 pa, 1 pia



'81-4; 5pa blk & grn, 5pa lilc  
10pa blk & grn, 10 pa grn  
10pa " rose, 20pa red  
1 pi black & blue  
1 pia blue  
5 pia rose & blue  
5 pia brown

### ECUADOR

'65-72; ½r ble  
1r buff or ylw  
1r green  
1r orange  
4r red  
1872; 2nd cut.  
½r ble  
1P rose  
1881; 1c bwn, 2c lake  
5c blue, 10c orange  
20c violet  
50c green  
1882, 10c on 50c grn  
1887; similar; 1c grn  
2c vermilion, 5c blue  
80c olive  
1892; 1c orange  
2c bwn, 5c vermilion  
10c green  
20c brown, 50c maroon  
1S blue, 5S purple  
5c on 50c  
5c on 1S; 5c on 5S  
1894; 1c blue  
2c brown, 5c green  
10c vermilion, 20c black  
50c, 1S, 5S  
Same design, but dated "1895"  
1c blue, 2c bwn, 5c grn  
10c vermilion  
20c, 50c, 1S, 5S



1896; 1c red  
5c green  
20c red  
1S orange  
Single portrait; 2c  
10c ochre  
50c violet  
1896-7; revenues surcharged.  
1c on 1c, 2c on 2c, 5 on 10, 10 on 4c  
Surchd. on '96 postal issue, 5c, 10c  
'1897, 1898; surchd. on '94 issue; 1, 2, 5c  
10c vermilion, 20c black



# A Guide to the Colors of Stamps



## INTRODUCTION.



Of the numerous educational advantages which Philately offers to the collector of postage stamps, the study of colors has, until recent years, been one almost entirely overlooked. Its importance is beginning to be realized, however, and an attempt to relegate from the old catalogue the numerous fallacies regarding colors which were handed down from one edition to another, is being made, which will eventually result in a catalogue practically free from all descriptions of color which are likely to mislead rather than aid the collector in classifying his stamps. A correct knowledge of the various shades and colors employed in printing, in the fine arts and upon various articles of manufacture, is an acquisition worth getting, and which can be learned from a careful study of the stamps in one's collection. This table is designed to help one acquire that knowledge with the aid of such stamps as can be purchased for a small sum.

Collectors of envelopes and minor varieties need also to know something about paper and to distinguish between wove and laid varieties. The former is the more common kind, ordinarily used for book and newspaper work. Its close network of fiber has the appearance of cloth, while in laid paper the fiber runs in even, parallel lines.

## A Color Table

Color	Definition	Examples
Amber, a faint yellow.	See example under buff.	
Bistre, a light brown.	Cape G. H. '81, 2p. Bavaria '62, 9kr.	
Black.	Porto Rico '90, ½m.	
Blue.	Various shades ranging from light to dark blue. See ultramarine also.	
Blue Green, a green with bluish tint.	Japan 1883, 25s.	
Blue Lilac, a violet of bluish tint.	Japan '83, 8s.	
Brick Red, a reddish brown.	Philippines '98, 80c.	
Bronze Green, a lustrous, olive green.	France '76, 1F.	
Brown.	Various shades from pale or light to deep or dark brown.	
Brown Lilac, a violet of brownish tint.	Porto Rico '82, 4m.	
Brown Rose, a rose of brownish tint.	Mexico '98, 20c.	
Brown Violet, a brownish purple.	Japan '99, 3s.	
Buff, a variety of tints from light yellow to gray	Belgium newspaper, 1869, 5c.	
Carmine, a deep pink.	U. S. 1888, 4c. France 1900, 10c.	
Carmine Rose, between pink and carmine.	Japan 1899, 4s.	
Chocolate, a brown of reddish tint.	U. S. 1895 5c.	
Citron, an olive bistre.		
Claret, a red purple.	Porto Rico 1896, 1c.	
Copper Red, a brownish rose.	U. S. 1898, Omaha issue 2c.	
Crimson, a red of purplish tint.	See lake.	
Drab, an olive brown.	Gt. Britain 1880, 4p.	
Emerald Green, a bluish green.	Cuba 1896, 10c.	
Gold.	Switzerland 1862, 1F.	
Gray, a mixture of black and white.	Japan '99, 5r.	
Gray Blue, a blue of grayish tint.	Porto Rico 1882, 5c.	
Gray Green, a green of grayish tint.	Porto Rico 1882, 1c.	

Gray Lilac, a lilac of grayish tint. See slate.  
Gray Violet, a lilac of grayish tint. U. S. 1898.  
Green. Various shades from pale or light green to dark or deep green.

Indigo Blue, a deep blue, Peru 1895, 5c.  
Lake, a deep red of purplish tint. Argentine 1877, 8c.

Lavender, slate violet. French Colonies '81, 10c.  
Lilac, a reddish purple. Gt. Britain, 1883, 2½p.  
Lilac Brown, a lilac of brownish tint. Porto Rico 1881, 6m.

Lilac Red. See maroon.  
Lilac Rose, a rose with a touch of blue. Porto Rico 1890, 2m.

Magenta, a deep crimson with a little blue added. U. S. Columbus issue, 8c.

Mauve, a shade midway between lilac and purple. An equal mixture of blue and red.

Maroon, Red with a touch of black. Hungary 1901, 5kr.

Ochre, a grayish yellow. Greece 1896, Olympian games, 1l.

Olive, a brownish green. U. S. 1898, 15c.

Olive Bistre, a light, greenish brown. Spain, '97, 25c de p.

Olive Brown, a green brown.

Olive Gray, gray with a touch of olive. Philippines 1892, 2 4-8c.

Olive Green, a green of olive tint.

Orange, a mixture of red and yellow. U. S. 1898, Omaha issue, 4c.

Orange Brown, a mixture of red, blue and yellow. Egypt Official, 1892.

Orange Red, a light vermilion.

Orange Yellow, a yellow with a touch of red. Portugal 1894, 5r.

Pink, a light rose tint of red. U. S. envelope 1861, 3c.

Plum, a brownish lilac. Venezuela, 1889, 20B.

Prussian Blue, a deep shade of blue.

Puce, a rich, reddish purple. Japan 1876, 8s.

Purple, a mixture of red and blue. U. S. 1895, 3c.  
U. S. Columbus, 6c.

Red, a variety of shades, from light, or bright red, to deep, or dark red.

Red Brown, a brown of reddish tint. Japan 1899, 50s.

Red Violet, a reddish purple.

Reseda, an olive green. Belgium 1893 20c.

Rose, a deep pink. Belgium 1900, 10c.

Rose Lilac, a pinkish purple. Mexico, 1898, 10c.

Sage Green, a deep green, slightly on the olive. U. S. 1898, 50c.

Salmon, a yellowish pink. Porto Rico 1894, 2m.

Scarlet, a rose red. Costa Rica 1863, 2R.

Sea Green, a yellow green.

Slate, a bluish gray. Cape Gd. Hope 1885 ½p.

Slate Blue, a gray blue. Cuba 1896, 5c.

Slate Green, a gray green. Bulgaria 1886, 2s.

Slate Violet, a lavender. Brazil 1866, 80r.

Ultramarine, a light blue. Japan 1899, 1½s.

Venetian Red, a light red-brown.

Vermilion, a bright, orange-red. U. S. 1875, 2c.

Violet, a reddish purple. U. S. 2c Columbus issue.

Violet Blue, a blue with a touch of purple. Cuba 1894, 1c.

Violet Brown, a brown with a touch of violet. Porto Rico 1891, 2m.

Yellow, a variety of shades from light, or lemon yellow to orange.

Yellow Bistre, a light brown of yellowish tint.

Yellow Brown, a light chocolate shade of brown. Porto Rico 1890, 1c.

Yellow Green, a green with a greater per cent. of yellow than blue. Costa Rica '89, 20c.

Yellow Orange, an orange with a small per cent. of red. Brazil wrapper, '94, 40r.

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**STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE,** 23 ANN ST., N. Y. CITY.

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MY NEW WHOLESALE LIST

just issued sent on application to

STAMP DEALERS ONLY. Apply to—

Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., 411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

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